NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Botel.—Hypognomphiac—Too Much For Good Nature IRVING HALL, Irving place.—BLIND Ton's GRAND

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINISTRELIT, ALLADS, MUSICAL GRMS, &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House Os. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourin street.—The Cas Driven

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 545 Broadway, opposite estropolitan Hotel.—Ermior an Singing. Danning, 4c.—in Commercial on Ways and Means.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-tray.—Nagno Comicaginus, Bublisques, &c.—Seyloca On the Jay of Charman Street. HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - STRIOPLAN MIN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 616 Breadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE. Aster Place.—CRIERRATI

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, April 19, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business and Reading Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Reve-Department of the receipts from advertising of all the Anily papers of this city for two years. In the first nn are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second iuma are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865;

	Thirteen months	For the
Paper.	ending Dec. 31, 1884.	Fear 186
Herald	\$577,455	\$662,19
Tr buno	260,960	301,8
Titues	251,812	284,4
Evening Post	163,177	222,7
World	128,058	177,2
Journal of Commer	ce 109,595	173,6
Transcript	62,644	164,4
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126,3
8un	94,328	101,7
Commercial Advert	ser 60,322	77,5
Daily News	48,968	77,0
Evening Express	52,350	68,7
New Yorker Demok		25.7
Tatala	A1 070 u07	40 100 %

This shows the HERALD to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the adversers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communi cating their business wants to the public.

business, publish statements pretending that they are from official returns to the Revenue Department. These ements are made up in the Times and Tribune officer to suit their own purposes, and very curiously the Times shows a larger business than the Tribune, and the Tribune a larger business than the Times! But no Our table, given above, is taken from Moular. Any one can satisfy himself on this point by inspecting the books at the Internal Revenue Office.

TER NEWS.

THE PRWIANS

The Penian schooner at Eastport was soized by orders rom Washington yesterday, but released soon after-rards. It is now believed she will be allowed to unload er arms. The steamer Regulator was expected to leave cortland, with United States troops, as soon as General in the noon train, and proceed by special steamer to Bastport. The Adjutant General of Maine was at Calais by order of the Governor of the State, to acquaint him tion of the Governor to organize the militia if no United tes troops are sent to that point. The order to remove arms from Calais has been countermanded.

troops aboard. The flagship of the West India squadron went up the St. Croix yesterday afternoon with seven

hundred troops from Halifax.

The tug Relief, one of the strongest and most powerful on the takes, has been purchased by P. O. Day, the

H ad Centre at Buffaio.

The examination of the Fenians at Cornwall was still progressing with closed doors. The prisoners cannot be convicted unless more proof is obtained than what has The flagship De Soto, of the flying squadron, is ordered

sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for Eastport. Captain Boggs is to be in command of the squadron, with the temporary rank of acting rear admiral. The Don and

Ashuelot will sail in a few days.

A meeting of the Fenians who sustain the objects of General Sweeny and Colonel Roberts was held last even ing at the Cooper Institute. There was a large attend ance, and after several speeches had been delivered con tributions to a considerable amount were handed in fo the purchase of ammunition.

MEXICO.

Our city of Mexico correspondence, dated April 3, says the disagreement between Ortega and Juarez has become alarming, and the liberals see no way of adjusting the difficulty. Ortega claims the Presidency and denounces The ludians were still making raids upon So

nora and committing great outrages.

From Vera Cruz we have correspondence of the 8th first. The merchants of that city were complaining bitterly of the addition of thirty per cent to the tariff.

They claim that it should not extend to the merchandise Imported before the publication of the decree; but Maxi milian has declared not only that they must pay the additional duty upon such goods, but in case they de not render a full account of merchandise on hand in three days, they would be compelled to pay sixty in

tead of thirty per cent.

Mexican advices of the 21st of March, via Havana. state that Minatitian, Thomasiapum and Alvarado had been occupied by the imperialists, and five French war steam

ers were on the bar at Coatzacoulcos.

News from Orizaba is to the effect that the imperia m litery milway between Vera Cruz and Mexico city be completed to Puebla about the 1st of August next. From Cordova an account of the Confederate emigra-

is forwarded by our correspondent. Judge Oldham and General Early are both engaged on literary works relative to the late war. The emigrants are generally dis

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution calling upon the Frankent to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the Military Board recently assembled at St Louis in Zelation to brevet appointments in the regular army, was adopted. The House bill to amoud the act relating to the habeas corpus was taken up, and during the discussion

In the House the bill to increase the salary of officer in the Pension Bureau was rejected, and on a motion to was laid over until to-day. The Army bil came under consideration, and an amendment providing that officers of the Veteran Reserve corps, except those employed in the Freedmen's Bureau or elsewhere, shall red out of service was agreed to

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed for the better rotection of sick and infirm immigrants arriving at the ort of New York; amending the law relative to the Marine Court in New York; to establish fire limits in Brooklyn: the annual tax bill for the support of the

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State government, the Central Railroad Pare bill, the Supply and the State Charity Appropria

vere also passed.

In the House the following bills were passed:—The State Tax bill, the New York County Tax Levy, to amend the charter of the city of New York, and the New York City Tax Levy. The Committee of the Judiciary made a report adverse to the impeachment of Judge Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the sub-

The steamship Virginia, from Liverpool, arrived a marantine last evening, baving sailed with one thousand and forty-three passengers. During the passage thirty-eight deaths took place, and the vessel has been consequently sent to the lower quarantine. The precise cau resulted from the same disease as that on board of th England, now at Halifax.

The total number of emigrants arrived at this port

from Europe during the past week was unprecedentedly large, being 10,331. The aggregate arrivals from Jan.

The large sidewheel steamboat City of Norwich, be to the Norwich and New York Transportation ny, was run into, when off Huntington light, yes Company, was run into, when off Huntington light, yesterday morning about a quarter to four o'clock by the
schooner General S. Van Vitet. The steamer caught fire
from her. furnaces shortly after the collision occurred,
and, together with her entire cargo, will prove a total
loss. Eleven lives are supposed to have been lost upon
the ill-fated vessel, and but for the timely assistance readered by the propellor Electra, which was, providentally,
near at hand at the time of the accident, many persons
would undoubtedly have been drowned. The vessel and
cargo were valued at over a million of dollars, both of
which are partly insured.

A mass meeting of the car drivers was held in the City Hall Park yesterday, when a series of resolutions was adopted expressing a determination not to return Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Corcoran, Masters, Luke F. Cozans and others, and several donations of money were received from sympathizing friends. onductors were discharged from the Seventh avenue line yesterday for refusing to act as drivers. Tw assaults on the new drivers were made, one of them being slightly wounded in the leg. One of the strikers

A very large and influential meeting of the Bas of New Court, in pursuance of a public call, to express the sense entertained by the legal profession at the loss sustained by it in the demise of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. The eting was presided over by Judge Betts, assisted by a number of vice presidents. Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting were adopted, and a committee was appointed to act with other was appointed committee was appointed to act with other committees in devising and creeting a suitable monument to commemorate the public services and virtues of the deceased. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Judge Pierrepont, A. K. Kirkland, Judge Bosworth, General Dix, Wm. M. Evarts, James T. Brady and M. Birdsell. The proceedings were marked by a pervading expression among all present of feeling at the loss of an honest statesman and an upright cit-

The Board of Education had a meeting last evening The City Superintendent requested a change in the by-laws, requiring him to certify to the moral character and ability of teachers. The trustees of the Fifth ward asked authority to close colored school No. 5, to have it repaired. Both were referred. The act of the Legialature giving the Board control of the colored schools of the city and changing the name of the Free Academy to "The New York College," were read.

erected by the congregation Adas Jeshurun, in West Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth ave-

thes was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

An attachment was sued out on Tuesday by Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, against Mr. Leo Grover, of the German Opera troupe, on the comp of Joseph Tamaro, formerly employed by the defendan as one of his singers. It is alleged by Mr. Tamaro tha in the hands of two deputies from the Sheriff's who on Tuesday evening proceeded to the Academy of Music, and entering the ticket office sensed upon some nine hundred dollars.

in the General Sea one yesterday Albert Friendlander In the General Sections yearoray anders remains and Carl Bowed gleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. The former was sent to the Penitantiary for two years and six mouths, and the latter for one year and six months. James McDonald, guilty of a similar offence,

was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

An unusually large assemblage gathered last evening at the Travellers' Club, to listen to an address by Mr. Raphael Pumpelly, descriptive of an overland journey to the Old Continent. The gentleman's remarks, which were quite lengthy, were in every respect worthy the

The stock market was firm yesterday, including gov-

commercial matters, generally speaking, business being very moderate, except in a few instances. The most notable exception was in breadstuffs, in which an active specresulting in an advance of 25c. a 50c, on flour, Sc. a 12c on wheat, 2c. a 3c. on corn, and 1c. on oats. Provisions were very quiet. Refined petroleum was firmer. Crude petroleum continued dull and nominal. Conton -lower. Freights were dull, and rates were entirely nomi-Sugar was firm. Coffee was dull, but unchas nal. Sugar was firm. Coffee was de Whiskey continued dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A large number of soldiers and sallors last night formed in procession in Washington, and, marching to the Executive mansion, complimented President John-son by a screnade, in return for his recent order directing that they should have preference in the bestowal of civil offices. There was also present in the White House grounds a large assemblage of civilians, and many ladies graced the occasion by their presence. The President, in response to the enthusiastic calls of his visitors, appeared, and, after thanking them for their compliment, proc at considerable length to clucidate in a clear and able manner his public course and policy, and to illustrate the efforts made by radical Congressmen to hinder him in his work of reconstructing the Union. His remarks

were frequently greeted with applause.

The commission appointed to examine and report upon the claims of persons to the awards offered by the gov. ernment for the arrest of the conspirators, award to General Baker \$3,750, to Captain Doherty \$7,500, to two de eral Baker 33, 700, to capture tective \$4,000 each, and the rest is distributed proper-tionately among twenty six members of the Sixteenth New York cavalry. For the capture of Jeff, Davis the commission award to Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, \$10,000, and the remaining \$90,000 is proportionately divided among officers and men of

that regiment.
Our Fredericton correspondents furnish us with
additional statements of the growing discontent of
the people of New Brunswick at the legislation now being forced upon them, and the adoption of the Quebe confederation scheme by the provincial Parliament is spite of the large popular vote polled against it in 1865. The minority in the Upper House have prepared and presented a protest against the adoption of the Quebec scheme and the address to the Queeu, in which the direct ficulties and grievances under which the people labor are set down with great force. From St. Stephens we have the intelligence that the confederation scheme has been pushed through the Parliament of that province.

and the Wes Indies, via Havana on the 14th inst. The port of Con cepcion, Chile, had been bombarded and occupied by the Spaniards. Another oil well has been discovered near Villa Clara, Cuba. The government of Porto Rico has

abolished the passport system. Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Ponce, St. Jago and Jiguani.

The disturbance during the Civil Rights demonstration by the colored people in Norfolk, on the 16th, was more serious than at first supposed. A white man and woman and a colored boy were killed. Four white men were

injured, though it is believed not seriously.

Samuel G. Courtney has been confirmed by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Southern District of The Treasury Department has decided to libel the trop

steamer Coquette as confiscated property. She is alleged to have belonged to the Confederate navy. The arrost of General S. G. Burbridge, in New Orleans,

Judge Smally, of the United States Circuit Court, at Buffalo, has decided that a United States assessor has no authority to require any man to appear before him, or to submit his books for examination.

The San Francisco avaication is now known to have

been caused by nitro-glycerine. Seven or eight bodies are still missing, and are supposed to have been blown to atoms. Three more persons have died from the effects of the explosion.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia yesterday found a

true bill against Antoine Probet for the

The tolegraph reports that a man died in Portland yes-terday of cholers. He is supposed to be one of the five who escaped from the steamer England, at Halifar. A large fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries,

occurred yesterday morning in Titueville, Pa., and de droyed over fourteen buildings before it could be brought under subjection. Two parties have been ar rested on suspicion of being the incendiaries. The los is \$300,000.

The Reconstruction of the Cabinet the Pirst Duty of the President. President Johnson must be convinced by this time that those members of his Cabinet who are opposing his restoration policy have nt respect for their own dignity not regard for his position to throw up their port olios. It must also be quite evident to him that they are retaining their positions for the express purpose of assisting the radicals in Congress in their efforts to deleat the measures intention or not such is plainly the practical effect of their course. The fact that they are known to be using the patronage of their several departments to strengthen the radicals, and the President at the same time retaining them in his Cabinet, confuses the minds of the people. It creates doubt and hesitancy in reto the objects of his administration This confusion is precisely what the radicals desire; for with it they are able to discourage the conservative republicans and dishearter them in their efforts to sustain the Presi dent's restoration policy, They imagine that all that is necessary for their complete success is to continue the present régime until after the next Congressional elec tion, when they believe that they will have everything their own way. This shows very plainly that the greatest danger which now threatens Andrew Johnson's administration i the intriguing against him by his own constitutional advisers. It has already increase the strength of the radicals in Congress and given them so large a majority that the President is unable to carry through any of his

As long as such men as Stanton, Harlan and Speed are permitted to remain in their present positions just so long will they use the influence of their department against the Executive and for the express purpose of building up the radicals. This fact of itself proves the necessity of an immediate change and their prompt removal by the President. This action should be taken by Mr. Johnson without delay, before they succeed in strengthening the radical politicians with the people. There is no doubt that the great mass of the people approve Mr. Johnson's restoration policy, and will sustain the measures of his administration But this does not appear to have any weigh with the present Congress, and will, therefore be without avail to the President until another Congress is elected and takes its seat in the national legislative halls. To postpone recon struction until then will be a serious calamity to the country. It will increase our difficulties and lead us to dangerous complications both at home and abroad. But whatever is accom plished sooner than that will have to be don through the present Congress. It is with then that he is now obliged to deal. It is essential for his own sake and that of the country tha he should have a party there strong enough to check the radical majority, and, if possible control it. This he could have had to-day were it not for the intrigues of the radicals in his own Cabinet. These spies in his camp must be removed. Their opposition to the measure of his administration has already become a too serious question for the President to longer hesitate or trifle with them.

We are aware of and can appreciate th delicacy which a man like Mr. Johnson would have in reference to the removal of those mer from office who were associated with his bearance, even in the face of provocations, already allowed this to control his actions to ong for his own good. Aside from that, there too much at stake for him to allow feelings of delicacy to control his action. He has tried the radicals long enough by letting them have their own way and the support of several of the most important departments of the govern ment. Now let him try and see what virtue there is in a harmonious administration. It is cer tain that every day that he retains the radical disorganizers in his Cabinet he loses strength in the present Congress, and the revolutionary party in that body becomes more powerfu and defiant. In view of these facts it is essentially necessary that the President should ac at once in this matter. It has reached a point where a reconstruction of his Cabinet become a necessity. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose by prompt action. Let him, then, boldly assume the responsibility, and select from the ranks of the conservative re publicans constitutional advisers to take the place of every radical disorganizer now in his Cabinet, and he will find that it will work like magic on the politicians in and out of Congress. It will show to them that he is in earnest, reassure the public and encourage th friends of his administration everywhere.

THE ADVERTISING ORGAN OF THE METROPOLIS. We gave yesterday some figures showing the number of advertisements in the HERALD as compared with a couple of contemporary jour-They were as follows :-

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE HERALD, TIMES, AND TRIBUNE, APRIL 17, 1866. HERALD. 1,328 We will now see what the succeeding issues bring forth, namely :-ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE HERALD, TIMES, AND TRIBUNE, APRIL 18, 1866.

By the above figures it will be seen that the HERALD had two hundred and forty-four advertisements above its issue of the previous day. The Times had an increase of one hundred and eleven, and the Tribune a decrease of forty.

This is a practical method of ascertaining which paper is the organ of the advertising public. The HERALD on Wednesday contained only one hundred and sixty-three advertise ments over those of the Times and the Tribune combined, and in the succeeding issue (yes-terday) it had three hundred and forty-one more than the aggregate of these two papers.

From the above facts and figures the publi are enabled to judge which way the current of business advertising is flowing.

Interesting Statistics-New York as the

We publish in another part of to-day's paper some carefully prepared, interesting and curious statistical information regarding the manufacturing interests of the country, showing that, besides being the great commercial empo rium, New York city is the great manufacturing centre of the Union. The facts are compiled from the Census report of 1860, Department of Manufactures, which has just been issued by the government press.

Although aware of the gigantic strides the metropolis has been making for years past in all the elements of commercial greatne confess we were scarcely prepared for the light which these figures throw upon her position as the first manufacturing city in the country. It is true. Philadelphia had, six years ago, more men employed and more capital invested in manufactures than New York; but the aggregate value of the goods manufactured was in favor of the latter city to the amount of about twen ty-three millions of dollars, the whole amount in New York being over one hundred and fifty-nine millions; Philadelphia, with nineteen thousand more operatives than New York, less than one hundred and thirty-six millions. In the calculation for New York the very heavy manufacturing localities of Br lyn, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, which might very properly be included within the manufacturing area of the city, for they are in the same interest, are omitted. If they should be included the position of New York as the great manufacturin centre of the continent will be largely in ad vance of any other localities that can be named In productiveness the manufactures of New York eclipse those of either of the vast manufacturing centres in the New England States. Taking the value of the manufactures in four of those six States, and it will be found that the city of New York exceeds them all, even to the amount of twenty-eight million dollars. We believe a majority of our citizens will scarcely credit these extraordinary statements; but a reference to the figures given in another column will exhibit their truthfulness.

Now, what are the causes producing the narvellous results? Everyone can draw his own deductions from the facts given; but our theory is very simple. New York is the great natural centre of the money or capital of the country. With unexampled advantages for ocean and inland commerce, this city attracts to its waters the great foreign and domestic mercantile business of the country. This with the swarming population of city proper and the neighboring cities and towns, and the immense and incessant current of transient travel to and from more distant places, renders New York pre-eminently the centre where all kinds of traffic and trade can be carried on upon the most liberal and extensive scale. This is the great point of sale and purchase. We have here a superabundance of labor, of the necessaries of life, and a class of people unsurpassed for their enterprise and energy. We have here no excessive transportation costs to cut down the profits of husiness like the cotton manufacturers in New England or the manufacturers in Pennsylvania, like those at Reading, and other places remote from a great mart for the sale of goods. The quick eye of the intelligent manufacturer sees these great advantages, and he promptly seizes them. He finds that the policy of going to a place where goods can be manufactured cheap on account of the presence of water power, or where the cost of fuel for steam machinery is comparatively nominal. but where there is no market, is a bad one: and he sagaciously concludes that it is wise to make goods, perhaps at a little heavier cost. where there is a market for their speedy transfer into cash. Briefly, he reasons that it is safer to manufacture goods where there is a great market than where there is none. eral foreign manufacturers have brought their entire establishments hither from distant tions here and in the adjoining towns, impart ed a thriftiness to manufacturing comm

that would not otherwise have prevailed. Hence we find the manufacturing interests New York city and its environs swelling up so prodigiously. We believe, however, that the her manufacturing greatness; and before many years we shall find her absorb all the small nanufacturing interests in distant localities in short, that she will finally hold as conspicu ous a position in the world as a manufacturing as she has for many years held as a commercial metropolis.

CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—We are advised through our Washington correspondence that several republican members are con fident that Congress will not adjourn this sum mer; that they assert that "many things are worse than bot weather," and that an increased disturbance of the public tranquillity by injudicious Presidential appointments would be worse than hot weather and cholera combined. According to this representation of the matter, Congress is to stand guard over the President after the fashion of the Long Parliament. Bu still these questions recur: what has Congress done? what is Congress doing? and what doe Congress expect or propose to do towards the restoration of the excluded States to their proper constitutional relations with the general government? We answer that Congress has established a reconstruction joint committee : that this committee has been taking volum s of testimony from all sorts of witnesses in reference to the loyalty of the Southern people rescued from the late rebellion, and that when this joint committee shall be so disposed the admission of the members elect from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., will begin, and not before. Congress has passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto. and there are on the table or in the hands of the committee of the two houses a hundred propositions, more or less, for the amendment of the federal constitution in reference to negro suffrage, negro representation, rebel debts, a general amnesty, and various other things in the way of Southern reconstruction.

What Congress proposes or expects to do in regard to the excluded States we think is simply to keep them excluded as long as possible It is not very likely that any member to either house from any of those States will be admitted this session, though we are told from time to time that Tennessee is to be soon honored with a special act of grace. The issue between the President and the radicals upon this all-important matter of Southern reconstruction will go over from this Congress to the people in

the approaching fall elections for the next Congress, and after those elections we hope that public opinion in favor of Southern representation will be respected even by the radi-cals. We expect nothing from Congress in the interval but the manufacture of electioneering speeches and documents.

The New Leader of the Democ

Mr. James Brooks has come home from Con gress and has had a good dinner at the Manattan Club. This club is the new headquar ers of the remnant of the fierce democracy New York, and Mr. Brooks has been received there with all the honors due to the new leader of the party. There were rich viands from n which, as we are officially informed, i 'already renowned," although we do not know for what. There were wines of those "rares vintages" that always flourish upon such occasions. The table was "elegantly and appropri ately decorated with magnificent natural flow-ers," as if Nature herself had joined in the over tion to Mr. Brooks. The portraits of Jacks Van Buren, Harcy, Douglas and other former leaders of the democracy looked down with more or less approbation upon their latest sucossor. Gentlemen "distinguished in political, mercantile and legal circles," gathered in their beauty, their chivalry and their dress coats, to pay homage to the gallant de chieftain. Speeches were delivered by Mr James Brooks, by Mr. Erastus Brooks, by Washington Hunt, by General Slocum and others. Letters were read from Mr. Charle O'Conor, Senator Stockton, Mr. Voorhees and other public men. In a word, there was very grand time, and the new leader of what is left of the democracy was splendidly inaugurated. But now that the lights are fled, the gar

lands dead and all the guests departed, we

may not unnaturally inquire what Mr. James Brooks, of the political firm of Brooks Brothers, has done to deserve all this distinction. It has been decided that he was not elected to Congress; but that is not enough to entitle him to the double position of a martyr and a leader. A great many other men have not been elected to Congress; but they receive no especial recognition upon that account. A great many other men have thought that they ought to be elected; but nobody has given them a dinner for that reason. The case of Mr. Brooks is very different from that of Senator Stockton, to which it has been compared. The people and the Legislature of New Jersey conceded the election of Mr. Stockton; the majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate had no doubt about it; but he was expelled by a close partisan vote in order to permit the radicals to override the President's vetoes. The election of Mr. Brooks, on the other hand, was disputed from the very first; the Congressional Commit-tee reported adversely to his claims; and although the radicals had nothing to gain by his expulsion, nothing to fear from his vote i he remained, and several good reasons for allowing him to retain his seat, he was turned out simply because he had no more right in Congress than any other person not legally elected. If this state of affairs constitutes Mr. Brooks a political martyr of the first wine and water, we really cannot understand why thousands of other disappointed aspirants for offi-are not eligible to the honors and refreshmen of that new democratic paradise, the Manha tan Club. If everybody who trues to get into Congress and fails is to be dined and toaste and promoted to leadership, that "already re nowned cuisine" will be kept pretty busy i tuture, and those "wines of rarest vintages" will become as common as Bourbon Whiskey It may be, however, that the course

Brooks in Congress has occa-

ioned this remarkable manifestation of re-

spect for one whom the democrats used to enounce most bitterly as a Know Nothing. From the tone of the speeches and letters we dorse and approve of all the proceedings of Mr. Brooks. This seems to us singularly inconsistent in view of the fact that Mr. Brooks, as the democratic leader of the House, helped Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader, to pass the bill granting suffrage to the negroes of the District of Columbia. A large majority of the House was opposed to this bill; the conservative republicans tried to repudiate it; Mr. Stevens, with all his power, could not have passed it if Mr. Brooks had not led the democrats to his assistance. When the bill came up for action Mr. Hale, a New York republican, moved to qualify it so as to conform with the well-known wishes of President Johnson. Fifty-three conservative republicans voted in favor of Mr. Hale's motion, and if the thirtyfive democrats had voted with them it would have been carried. But Mr. Brooks and his democrats voted with Mr. Stevens and his radicals, and the motion was defeated. Thus the conservative republicans were driven back to their party lines and under their party discipline, and on the next vote the Negro Suffrage bill was passed, and the golden opportunity for completely extinguishing the radicals had been thrown away. We hold Mr. James Brooks, the democratic leader, responsible for this result and for all the troubles which have followed it. When the conservative republicans deserted Mr. Stevens and the radical line was broken Mr. Brooks went over to the enemy, installed Mr. Stevens again in power and restored the supremacy of the radicals. It may seem strange that the Manhattan Club should feast Mr. Brooks for this and inaugurate him as their leader; but nothing is strange in the democratic party. That Mr. Brooks, an ancient whig and the editor of a Know Nothing organ, that hated democracy as Satan hates holy water, should be a democrat at all, is a genuine phenomenon, quite inexplicable to those who do not understand the present race of politicians. Why should we more astonished, then, because the Manhattan Club gives a dinner to the assistant of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and elevates the practical advocate of negro suffrage to the barren bonors of the democratic leadership !

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE RADICALS .-It is reported that the bill abolishing one of the judicial districts, which passed the lower house of Congress and which, it was supposed, was buried in the Senate, is to be revived and passed to prevent Mr. Stansbury, of Ohio, becoming a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is known that this gentleman has been nominated by the President for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to take the place of the late Judge Catron. Mr. Stansbury is a

fit person in every respect for the nigh position. He is an able lawyer and a dign intellectual and conservative man. His appointment meets with universal appro outside of the radical republicans. It is now understood that this faction in Congress, which cannot object to Mr. Stansbury on personal grounds, or as wanting the highest qualit propose to prevent him becoming a Supreme Judge on political grounds. Had he been a radical like Mr. Chase no such bill as proposed would be passed. The appointment would be confirmed by the Senate instantly. What evil days have we fallen upon, when the Supreme Court of the United States is to be made a po litical machine! If this great and only bulwark of the constitution, of equity and of our civil rights be invaded and controlled by fac tion, what hope of the republic, of liberty or of

LITERARY Trears .- Miles O'Reilly's "Baked Meats of the Funeral," published by Carleton, of this city, and Gurowski's "Diary for 1863-84-85," published by W. H. & C. H. Morrison, of Washington, are like the oveters Morrison, of Washington, are like the cysters fresh on the shell that used to be had at that old Downing's who has just gone to his long home—as refreshing and as dainty. You may dip in at any time, get a pleasant morsel, and, putting the volume aside, go on with other matters, just as one could step into Downing's and indulge in the creature comforts without deranging or hardly interrupting other affairs. Both authors are sufficiently well known to the public. The bold soldier boy, Private Miles, here reproduces some of his more famous contributions to the press, among others his humorous account of the dinner of the National Club, with its happy scraps of song, and his account of the Fenian Brotherhood_the same account that, originally published in the HERALD, first brought the now pugnacious and noisy Brotherhood prominently into public notice. Here also we find the true history of the "tipsy total abstinence party" that urged the removal of Grant; the song on "Sambo's right to be kilt;" that piece of exquisite sentiment and pathos, "The Waste of War," and many others of the brilliant scintillations of fun and fancy that have given the singing soldier a place in the popular heart, and made him, above all others, the poet of the war.

Gurowski prefaces his volume with a list of the names of the persons mentioned in it class ified, according as he has praised or blamed them, or as he has given them an equal half-andhalf of praise and blame. By reference to this list any one may find that Gurowski has praised just one hundred and one persons; and this is sufficient refutation of all possible declarations that he is ill-natured, cross, sore-headed and quarrelsome. Such declarations have been made; but the world will see that a man must be the very some of amiability if he can find it in his soul to praise one hundred and one men in a little duodecimo like Gurowski's. Gurow ski has praise for Wendell Phillips and Thad Stevens, for Dana, Ben Butler and Vienna Schenck. Is not this the essence of amiability? He shows the exact limit and measure of his amiability. He could stand the five named above; but Thurlow Weed was too much for him, and the illustrious lord of the lobby is accordingly put down in the list of those 'blamed.'

In the shrowd sentences of Gurowski there much good sense and some history. The thoughtful reader, carrying away with him a scrap here and there, will find abundant food for reflection on the practical and philosophical peculiarities of life in the capital. Here is part of the entry for April 9, 1864:- "Grant told me that Butler pleases him more than any one among his new acquaintances." Such was the first impression made by the man who subsequently had to be bottled up. Such was the success with which the little Butler courted the great Bottler. Gurowski stands up as a hater of shams and humbugs and a "disrober of false gods." He would, therefore, naturally admire Grant as a true, simple-minded hero that soldier:- "Grant is a soldier to the core and a genuine democratic commander of

democratic army from a democratic people." Both the volumes are admirable parts of the light literature of the day and will richly re pay perusal, filled full, as they are, with tithits history, sentiment, fun, fancy, song, gossip, fault-finding and criticism.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION IN REGARD TO NEWSPAPER SALES .- By the following official notice from the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, it will be seen that an important decision has been made in regard to the tax on the circulation or sales of newspapers:-Siz-Your letter of the 26th inst has bee You inquire whether proprietors of news exempt from liability as wholesale dealers

exempt from liability as wholesale dealers under the ruling of this office.

I reply that publishers of newapapers, being held to be manufacturers in respect to such publication, may sell their newspapers or other issues of the press at the place of manufacture (section 81 of the amended act of June, 1864) without any license additional to that which they hold as manufacturers, and may sell in the same way at their principal office or place of business; esection 74 of the act, provided "ine goods, wares or merchandise be kept for sale at said office."

But if they sell at places other than those above mentioned they become liable to dealers' license, wholesale or retail, as the case may be.

There is neither specific nor ad valorem tax on newspapers as manufactures. Very respectfully,

Prior to this decision newspapers have been axed at the rate of one tenth of one per cen on sales or circulation. Under this ruling the HERALD has paid a tax amounting to over one thousand dollars per annum into the Treasury of the United States which was not required of it. Other newspapers have paid a proportionate amount. By the above decision newspapers are simply required to take out a manufacturer's license for their papers, amounting to a nomina sum-ten dollars or thereabouts. We pay our full share of taxes legitimately assessed, and shall therefore claim from the government the refunding of the sums overpaid. We suggest that the proprietors of other journals do the same, and, with us, invest the amount in some charitable object that will benefit the widows and orphans of soldiers who perished in the war for the Union.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW .- Let all our me chanics stick to what is to their advantage and their duty. They proclaim for eight bours labor and pay accordingly. The Legislature, their only remove in any event, allows the car drivers a favorable position. By making a law fixing the time status of car drivers to ten hours per day, they help to relieve the public of the intensity of the movement for the eight hours' law. There is a compromise here some-where. Let us see what will be the result?

THE FLAG OF WHAT !- We have received re ports that some flag has been seized by the Fenians on British toll. Folly! This is not the way to make war, although it may be upon foreign territory. Where is Sweam?